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The Coming Break in the Cabinet.

The first move toward the transformation of the Cabinet into a second-term machine was the appointment of the Hon, Charles FOSTER of Fostoria to succeed the late Secretary WINDOM. FOSTER IS Gon. HARRISON'S political chief of staff. He is the Premier of the Administration, so far as relates to what is now the main purpose of the Cabinet's existence.

The removal of Col. Ennantr from the most important Federal office outside of Washington, to make room for a PLATT-HARmison Collector of unquestionable subservience and efficiency in the political line, is followed by reports of the impending climination of Secretary Noble. The pension attachment is an important part, and it is to be worked for all it is worth, like the rest of the second-term machine. Poor Nonce has not been happy as the responsible official superior either of Spend-it-all TANNER or of Ice Box RAUM. He is a small figure. If he is crowded out, it will be because Divine Providence did not endow him with the sort of qualities needed just at the present time by the Hon. BENJAMIN HARRISON and his energetic promoter, the Secretary of the Transurv

It is highly probable that other Cabinet changes will occur. Uncle JERRY RUSK is believed to be loyal, and as long as he explodes dynamite and dispenses veterinary prescriptions solely for the glory of his chief, he is likely to remain. Secretary PROCTOR'S position is well understood Gen. TRACY has been more than once credited with a preference for the Department of Justice, Attorney-General MILLER would not be in the Cabinet to-day if it had been deemed prudent to provide for his future in a manner sulting his personal claims upon the President's consideration. As for JOHN WANAMAKER, the heaviest load of all for HARRISON and FOSTER to carry, there are four hundred thousand reasons why he cannot safely be bundled up against his own will and shipped C. O. D. to the bargain counter.

The Cabinet is at present decidedly in a state of unstable equilibrium. It contains one statesman, however, who stands apart from all the rest, and who stands firm because he stands on his own legs. We refer to the Secretary of State. The question for political speculation is not so much whether Gen. HARRISON and Mr. FOSTER will deem it expedient to procure and accept the resignation of the Hou. JAMES G. BLAINE. as whether the Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE may not before long consider it as advisable to detach from himself and his fortunes the entire second-term HARRISON machine.

The World's Supply of Grain.

As large exporters, we are always interested in the condition of the crops throughout the world. Now that we are engaged in harvesting one of the largest yields of grain ever grown, the price which for our great surplus will have much to do in determining whether the business of the year shall be more or less profitable. The question is also important as indicating the extent and direction of specie move ments during the coming twelve months.

It is of vital importance to every farmer and every business man that the highest price obtainable should be secured for this surplus; and in order to obtain such a price a correct understanding of the exact situation is necessary. Accordingly we report the condition of the growing crops the world over, as follows.

The winter of 1890-91 was exceptional in all parts of Europe and Northern Africa, and in that wide region the rye and wheat crops suffered great damage from the rigors of the season. In much of Continental Europe the spring and summer have not been such as to repair this damage, even in a slight degree. On the contrary, in most European countries, the unfavorable conditions have been greatly intensified by a spring and summer that have shown periods of abnormal heat, followed by others of unusual cold and killing frosts, to be again followed by excessive heats and scorehing drought, so that the crops are now in a state that indieates, at the best, but a meagre product.

In Great Britain the wheat is late and in many districts thin, with summer heat much below what is required to mature a full yield. Conservative English farmers and large wheat growers estimate the crop at from eight to ten per cent, below an average, which, with the reduced acreage, would give about 64,000,000 bushels. British imports having of late averaged about 152,000,-000 bushels, and the annual additions to the population augmenting the requirement by 2,000,000 bushels per annum, the present need may be put at 162,060,000 bushel

The earth freezing unusually early the last winter, many of the French fields were left unsown; and this with the fields that were bare through the winter killing of the plant, has left the wheat acreage of France fully 2,500,000 acres below the average. This represents a loss of 62,000,000 bushels, while the remaining 13,500,000 acres are not likely to produce over 70 per cent. of an average yield. Thus we have a loss of 72,-960,000 bushels, making the crop 134,000,000 bushels below the average of \$10,000,000 bushels shown during the last decade. The average imports of France having for ten years been 31,000,000 bushels, the imports now required would appear to be 165,000,000. To this might be added 15,000,000 for the estimated deficit in the rye crop, which has of rate years averaged 75,000,000 bushels. It is alleged, however, that many of the peasants having lost their crops have not the means to buy bread; and we may assent to this so far as to offset the loss of part of the rye

000,000 bushels of both wheat and rye. A despatch dated at Berlin, June 30, states that a Government report places the condition of the Prussian wheat crop 17 per cent. and the rye crop 25 per cent. below the average; and as the weather since has not been such as to indicate any improvement, and as Prussia produces over half the wheat and five-sixths of the rye grown in the Ger- and with Russian exports eliminated, there

crop, leaving the required imports at 165,-

is a fair measure of the condition of the German crops. Thus we have a shortage of 16,000,000 bushels of wheat and 55,000,000 bushels of rye, rendering necessary in Germany the importation of 36,000,000 bushels of wheat and 75,009,000 bushels of rve.

In Austria-Hungary the wheat and rye crops are 15 to 20 per cent, below the average, so that exports of either will be nil, as 15 per cent, is more of the crop than has een exported of late years. Thus, at best, the dual empire has only enough for its own home necessities.

From Italy the reports also show conditions 20 per cent, below the average; but calling the loss only 10 per cent., imports of 44,000,000 bushels will be recessary.

Spanish crops promise a yield from 15 to 25 per cent, below the average, and a deficit of 15 per cent, means the importation of 26,000,000 bushels. In Belgium the conditions are much the

same as in northern France, and the promise of but little more than half a crop of either wheat or rye, indicates a probable need beyond home production of about 40,000,000 jushels of both grains.

Switzerland annually imports about 13, 000,000 bushels of wheat, and owing to the condition of her small crops, will now require about 2,000,000 bushels more; while Portugal, Holland, and Scandinavia will require such additional imports of wheat and rye as will make good a deficit of 15 per cent. in the home production.

Syria has but a very poor crop, owing to drought and locust ravages, and can spare little or no grain for export. In Asia Minor the crops are exceedingly fine, and both wheat and barley will be exported in unusual quantities.

Tunis and Egypt will have fair crops and can some about the usual amounts; but Morocco and Algiera have been devastated by locusts, and famine is not improbable in either or both countries.

Persia is reported as having suffered g ant damage from locusts, especially in as southern part, and the Snah is said to have prohibited the exportation of grain, but this s doubtful. Probably Europe will, as usual, receive small supplies from this source.

Australasia and South America have already exported all that can be spared from their last crop, and the coming one is not far enough along to require comment, except to say that the two regions will do remarkably well if they send each 5,000,000 bushels of grain to Europe.

Notwithstanding that our belated Agricultural Department said in its April report that exports of grain from India in any considerable volume were this year improbable by reason of a very short crop, yet in the first three months of the cereal year, beginning April 1. India will have shipped 23,000,-000 bushels of wheat as against a total shipment in the whole of 1890 of 25,000,000 bushels. The crop, which had been harvested when the Washington barnacles put out this prediction, is the best for several years, and the exports are likely to be the largest for many years, and very probably the

largest ever known.

From Russia the accounts are most deplorable, and the details as to the lamentable condition of the crops and the distress already prevailing over a very great part of central Russia, preclude the possibility of any serious exportation from that country. Indeed, if the Russian peasants are to be prevented from dying of starvation by the million, immense imports of food would seem to be necessary as well as grain wherewith to sow the fields. The winter wheat crop, except in some half dozen provinces, is such an entire failure that it is very doubtful if it will return the seed sown. In many of the provinces the rye fields will not return the seed sown, while the spring wheat, as a whole, will not be more than twothirds of a crop, and is likely to be but a half or even less. The most conservative estimates place the loss of the winter wheat at two-thirds of the crop, or 50,000,000 bushels; and that of the spring wheat at one-third, an average crop of spring wheat being 150,-000,000 bushels. This makes the loss of both kinds of wheat aggregate 100,000,000 bushels. which is 10,000,000 bushels more than the average exports of the last five years, and 24,000,000 bushels more than the average exports of ten years. This shows very clearly that, even were there not a great deficit in the rye crop, the power of Russia to

another crop can be grown. But this is not the worst fact for the great Northern Empire. The rye crop, including that of Poland and Finland, has averaged during the last ten years 725,000,000 bushels per annum, and the rye experts 60,000,000 bushels, mostly to Germany, Belgium, Holland, and Scandinavia. Now, however, the rye crop of Russia is practically destroyed, estimates of the yield range from 25 to 60 per cent, of an average. Accepting the highest yield that even the most optimistic exports can give us, the deficit will reach the enormous total of 200,000,000 bushels to be added to a deficit of 100,000,000 bushels of wheat, clearly showing, if the estimates pre only approximately correct, that the exporting power of Russis has been obliterated and her 100,000,000 people left with at best but 550,000,000 bushels; or, if we take the medima figures, but 450,000,000, out of the 800,-000,000 bushels of wheat and rye that are annually required for home consumption. Can there be any other result than the cessation of all exports, and the death of great multitudes from starvation?

export wheat has been destroyed until

To-day, before the ordinary date for the harvest, famine prevails in the provinces of Kaluga, Kazan, Kostroma, Kursk, Moscow, Nijni-Novgorod, Orel, Penza, Ryazan, Sa mara, Saratoff, Simbirsk, Tamboff, Tula Vladimir, Vorenej, Vyatka, and the northern Don Cossack country. Indeed, in a few of these provinces famine has already existed for some months. It is most significant that eighteen of the most populous and productive of the fifty-one provinces of Russia proper, containing a population of 39, 000,000, or 45 per cent, of the empire, should be reduced to a state of famine before the harvest season. It shows conclusively that the grain reserves of this great exporting country have been completely exhausted and that the rich black earth region has oversold itself. It also goes far to prove that notwithstanding the fact that the world's wheat crop of 1800 was 50,000,000 bushels above the average, the world is to-day the possessor of less wheat and rye than for many years, and that population has so increased that current production is less than

current needs. The eighteen provinces we have named are among the most productive of the empire, and very largely constitute its granary. It seems inevitable that with the crops in the deplorable condition that obtains in many o these provinces, the harvest in such localities will not return the seed sown. The whole of European Russis, with its 90,000,000 o human beings, is threatened with decimation by hunger before it will be possible to har vest another crop. Similar conditions are not unlikely to obtain, measurably, over a considerable part of Continental Europe since only the Danubian countries have grown enough grain to meet home needs

man empire, it would appear that this is no possible source whence the required supplies can be drawn.

A conservative estimate of requirements to be met, and a most liberal one as to possible supplies, results as follows, wheat and rye being treated as one, since the world has come to that pass that the hungry will be glad to get either:

MEGETHER INCOLUS OF EAR TH	WHENT.
United Kingdom	162,000,000
France	163,000 mm
Germany	111,000 000
Italy	44,000,000
Spa 11	20,000,000
Be giam.	40,000,000
Hol And	20,000,000
Switzerian !	13,000,000
Portugal, tiree . Scandinavia, do.	41,000,000
Tropical islands, Capa Colony, Brazil	Central
America, and Eastern Asia	25,000,000
Publis	
Tetal	
PEOBLE: B REPORTABLE SC	
North America	1:0.001,000
Tadia	45,000,000
Rouman's and Suigaria	25,000,000
Control and the Control of the Contr	10.000.000

.259,000,000 Tatal. The apparent wor d's defeit of Wheat and619,000,000

Asia Minor, Syrin, Persia, Cyprus, and North

South America. 6.003,000

2,000,000

12 (0) 000

Austraissis.

Africa

If our table is erroneous, it is by reason of its making the shortage of wheat and rye too little, and estimating the available sup-

plies too highly. Russia is included among the nations requiring imports, not because it is expected that she will become an importer, since supplies are not to be had, but to show what are the world's needs as well as the utter fallacy of expecting exports of wheat from a country where all the breadstuff which will exist, will be insufficient for domestic requirements by not less than 250,000,000 bushels. It is not probable that where the wheat and rye crops have suffered such destruction, those of the other cereals have escaped; and while little is said about barley, oats, and maize, it is altogether probable that Russian exports of those grains, which have averaged about 120,000,000 bushels of late years, will be suspended for this year, as whatever o these grains may be produced will be needed at home to sustain human and animal life.

Eliminating Russia from the problem either as a source of supply, which she cannot be, or as an importer, the remainder of Europe will still be short 369,000,000 bushels of wheat and rye after the outside world has sent to that continent every bushel of grain that can be spared. What does this portend? Is it possible to conceive the unutterable misery and distress, disease, desolation, and death which a famine of such proportions is likely to bring in its train?

Is not Europe face to face with a state of want such as has never threatened so great a population since the dawn of history?

Has man ever witnessed starvation upon the scale which is probable as the result of this continent-wide destruction of crops? On all the earth there is but one substitute possible for the deficient rye and wheat; but one means of preventing, even in part, the devastation threatened, and that is by the

use of American maize, should we be so fortunate as to harvest a full crop. If there are ships enough on the sea to transport it. Europe will take not only the 150,000,000 bushels of wheat which we may squeeze out, but hundreds of millions also of our corn. The distaste for such food will disappear in the presence of famine; and we may command any price for our products that we have the heart to exact.

The New Treaty with Spain.

We published yesterday the President's proclamation embodying both the provisional and the definite agreements made with Spain regarding our commercial intercourse with her possessions in the West Indies. As an analysis will show, the reciprocal concessions are of great actual, and still greater prospective value to both parties to the contract. For Cuba in particular we may prelet with confidence that a new era o ductive activity is about to dawn.

What Cuba obtains is the complete exemption from customs duties of all her sugars, molasses, coffee, and hides. Had Spain re fused equivalent concessions, Cuban sugars would have been subjected to a duty, and would eventually have been unable to compete in our market with the products of other sugar-raising countries. Now the Spanish Antilles may regain the virtual monopoly with regard to this staple which they formerly enjoyed. Of great future imporance, also, to the development of Cuban agri culture is the removal of duties from Cubar offee which is thus placed on a footing o equality with the Brazilian product. The Cuban berry is reported to be much superior to the Brazilian, and has been ranked by experts in the same class with that exported from Mocha. Nor is the cultivation of cof fee a new thing in the Spanish West Indies Fifty years ago the Cuban planters raised for export some 65.900,000 pounds, and there is no reason why the output should not sig nally exceed those figures, now that our

market has been thrown open. Let us look next at our own side of the bargain. By the definite treaty which will go into operation on July 1, 1892-the provisional arrangement to be enforced on Sept 1, 1891, is of more restricted nature-a large proportion of our natural and manufactured products will be admitted free of duty to the ports of the Spanish Antilles. Among the articles whose export is invited, may b specified all grains and flour made there from, with the exception of wheat and maize all salted, smoked, and preserved meats with the exception of jerked beef; lard and tallow; butter and choese; fish and shell fish of all kinds, whether fresh or dried, saited, smoked, pickled, or canned; cotton seed oil and the meal cake made therefrom raw petroleum; rosiu, tar, pitch, and tur pentine; coal and ice; cast iron and wrough from in almost all of the less elaborate forms woods of every species, both in the rough and manufactured, furniture, however, co stituting an exception, to which we shall presently refer; and, finally, every sort of agricultural, industrial, and scientific ma hine and apparatus.

If our farmers and manufacturers wil ponder this list, bearing in mind that the market henceforth free to them will be practically shut by heavy duties to their competitors, they will appreciate the advantage gained by American diplomacy. But we have not yet by any means summed up the profits derivable by American producers from the new Spanish treaty. Even the customs duties on export staples have not been entirely removed, they have been strikingly reduced. Thus the Spanish Government was constrained, lest it should utterly allegate the farmers of Galicia, to leave something in the way of duty on wheat and maize, but all that we shall have to pay is 25 cents per 100 kilogrammes, or say 200 pounds, on maize and corn meal after Sept. 1, 1891, and 30 cents per 100 kilogrammes on wheat and \$1 on wheat flour after Jan. 1, 1892. We should find it lucrative to compete with the Galician products on those terms. It is also to be

wood or metal, and all manufactures of iron or steel, not entirely exempted from duty will be admitted at a reduction of 50 per cent, upon existing dues. The same great reduction will be made in the case of glassware and stoneware, and of all articles manufactured of copper, bronze, brass nickel, and their alloys; also in the case of rubber and gutta percha, and all manufactures thereof, except where there is an admixture of silk. There remains to be mentioned a third list of products as to which the duties will be reduced 25 per cent. Conspicuous among these are spun or twisted cotton, cotton goods, and all mixed goods in which cotton forms at least an equal component part. Neither should we overlook the presence in this third schedule of boots and shoes; of leather of all kinds; of paper of all kinds; of carriages; and finally, of rope, cordage, and twine. If one will closely scrutinize the articles enumerated in the second and third lists, subject respectively to reductions of 50 and 25 per cent, on the present duties, it will be recognized that B. COU,OGO for the first time we have an opportunity of 8,000,000 vying with the Barcelona manufacturers

> The more carefully the details of this treaty are examined, the more manifest it will be that a great deal has been gained for the American producer, while at the same time a prospect of regeneration is offered to the gem of the Antilles.

for the control of the Cuban market.

The Release of Mersys, Dillon and

O'Brien. The liberation of Mr. JOHN DILLON and Mr. WILLIAM O'BRIEN brings new and powerful forces to bear upon Irish polities and cannot fall to have a decisive influence on the situation. These two men are peculiarly endeared to the Irish people by their services and sufferings, and they can speak even to the Fenian faction with an authority equal, it not superior, to that of their former chief.

The conferences in which these gentlemen took part at Boulogne had, it is true, no definite result, but left an impression that they favored a compromise with Mr. Pan-NELL. The latter's followers have undoubtedly counted on securing at all events the adhesion of Mr. O'BRIEN, whose affection for his old leader was proof even against the violent expulsion of his representatives from the office of United Ireland. The hopes which for these reasons were formed be fore Mr. O'BRIEN's recent imprisonment, have now been rudely dispelled. He, as well as Mr. Dillox has refused to enter into any communication with the Parnellite faction, and has declared his purpose of giving unqualified support to the bulk of the Nationalist party tem porarily headed by Mr. JUSTIN McCARTHY The effect of this unequivocal attitude has been disastrous to Mr. PARNELL. Already some of his few remaining partisans in Parliament have deserted him, and now his weightlest advocate among newspapers, the Freeman's Journal, avows its determination to abandon Mr. PARNELL's cause.

It seems, then, that Mr. PARNELL is defi nitely repudiated as the leader of a constitutional agitation. There are, apparently, but two courses open to him, if he is resolved to continue in public life. He can go forward in the direction toward which he has of late seemed drifting, and, proclaiming the redemption of Ireland impossible by constitutional means, make himself the champion of the party of violence and revolution. It is possible that he will indicate such a change of tacties in the speech which he is expected to deliver to-day at Thurles. To justify, however, such a complete reversal of the programme with which he has hitherto been identified, he will have to disayou all his public utterances since 1879. He will have to show wherein the situation is so utterly transformed that he who for twelve years has denounced violent measure should all at once recur to them. The Me Carthyites will tell him that the situation has not been changed an iota, save in the fact that CHARLES STEWART PARNELL is no nger leader of the Nationalist party. And even were it true, as the Unionists pretend, that the home rule cause has received a mortal blow, whose hand but Mr. PAR-

NELL's dealt it? It will not be easy to convince the ex Fenians that the hour has come for a renewal of their extra-legal demonstrations. merely because the constitutionalists reject Mr. PARNELL's leadership. They will probably prefer to wait until after the next gen eral election, and see whether the National ists cannot obtain from the next Parliament a satisfactory home rule scheme. They will be the more inclined to patience because they have quite as much confidence in Mu DILLON as in Mr. PARNELL, and it is wel understood that the former will very shortly take Mr. McCarthy's place.

On the whole, we fear that the only role in which Mr. PARNELL can accomplish anything is that of an Irish coadjutor of the Tory party.

The Louisiana Lottery.

The excitement over the lottery question in Louislana runs high in that State; and we cannot forecast the turn of things in the election of next spring, that is to decide whether the Louisiana Lottery Company's charter shall be renewed for a period of twenty-five years in consideration of the payment of the sum of \$1,250,000 a year into the treasury of the State by that company. In the division of public opinion upon the question political lines are disregarded, and the opposing parties are ranged under the names of Pro-Lottery and Anti-Lottery, or rather Pros and Antis.

The Antis are making by far the greater show of force. They are well organized throughout the State, and have an especially strong association in New Orleans. Some the ablest of the Democratic leaders of Louisiana, including Governor NICHOLLS are on their side. The clergy of all creeds are united against the lottery; Catholic priests and Protestant ministers have stood side by side and made speeches at anti-lottery demonstrations. The Farmers' Alliance of Louisiana have put an anti-lottery plank in their platform for the campaign. In the rural parishes a large proportion of the voters are pledged " to fight to the bitter end the horde of gamblers and bribers of the Lottery Company." The anti-lottery mass meet ings in the State are numerous and earnest. At one of the meetings recently held in New Orleans a Presbyterian clergyman became so impassioned in his denunciation as to say that "if the lottery were not crushed in the election, it would have to be destroyed by

revolution." Meanwhile, the Pro-lottery faction are operating quietly, under the direction of astute tacticians, who have the assistance of hundreds, if not thousands, of the agents of the Lottery Company. They hold up the great subsidy that the company offers the State Treasury for a renewal of its charter. They point out the facts that lotteries are authorized by several European Governments, have formerly been chartered in various States of the Union. and have long existed in Louisiana. They make use of all the stock arguments in favor noted that after July 1, 1892, all furniture of cof lotteries. They are especially successful in

influencing the colored people, very many of whom like to "play lottery" and to get the prizes that are sometimes drawn. They are also able to secure the support of a large body of the white people of the State, including the creoles

Thus the Pros and Antis are carrying on the lottery campaign by which the Pelican State is stirred up in an extraordinary way. And here we add but a few words. At the election that is to be held, the voters of Louisiana ought to east their ballots against the renewal of the lottery's charter.

Too Summary Justice.

The following statement concerning a proceeding in one of the police courts in this city appeared on Thursday:

"Jone Water asked Justice Divers yesterday sent to the Island for a month. He said it was the only way he could be kept from drinking.

"You are not drank now," said the Justice.
"No," was the reply, "but I will be before night."
"Watter is 28 years old and her no home. The Justice obliged him."

If this is a true story and the whole story the police magistrate exceeded his authority. Such an officer possesses no power to provide people with free board and lodging at the public expense, even in the penttentlary, merely to prevent them from getting drunk at some future time.

Another instance in which a good purpose was sought to be accomplished by unlawful means was reported in the evening papers on the same day. A farmer has the right to keep thieves out of his apple orchard, but he has no right to resort to shooting for that purpose, in the daytime and without first warning the intruders. Mr. Thomas W. ROWLAND of Setauket, Long Island, being troubled by apple thieves, went out early in the morning to watch his orchard with the assistance of a double-barrelled shotgun and a revolver, and in the course of an hour or so he got two shots at two trespassers. He missed the first, but he wounded the sec-

ond in the back of the head. No doubt the old farmer supposed he had the sanction of the law for thus protecting his property by force and arms, and this seems also to have been the opinion of the nearest local magistrate, who refused to issue a warrant for his arrest. Nevertheless, he clearly went further than the law would either warrant or excuse under the circumstances; and if he had killed the trespasser he could hardly escape conviction for some degree of felonious homicide. Larceny is not now a crime punishable by death, or even by the infliction of gunshot wounds, under the statutes of this State. It is well that justice should be speedy, but not so summary as to involve a disregard of the law.

Bishop VINCENT is the author and founder of the Chautaugua educational movement, and a literary impropriety committed by him is more shocking than if it came from some ordinary ignoramus. On Friday, at Chautauqua. in urging the assembled farmers to study American history and literature, the Bishop spoke of "a lot of foreign rascals in our midst. and it would be interesting to know what he means by it. What is our midst, and how do

the rascals get into it We trust that the Bishop's instructions in other respects are more consistent with correet principles and with logic.

An evening contemporary in describing what it calls "the great work of a patriotic work of Noble," overwhelms the Secretary of the laterior with fulsome praise because the first volume of the census will be published in two months' time. "two years earlier than when like work was concluded at the last census. The value of a census, it seems to think, it measured by the rapidity of the work rathe than by its accuracy. But a false census is worse than none at all. This is a case, if ther ever was one, in which haste is comparatively unimportant and exactitude is essential, and is the one thing necessary. Secretary Nonce and his admirers seem to be equally and fatally at error in this matter.

The Italian Government will doubtless send a Minister to Washington if it is desirous that this country shall be officially represented at the Italian-American Exposition to be held The special object of the Exposition, according to the notice given by its manager, Signor CARRERO, 18 "to give the utmost possible development to the traffic between Italy and the two Americas, and thus increase the friendly and busines: relations of the two populations." This object is very desirable for Italy, and success in carrying it out would be advantageous to Italian interests and the Italian Government. But that Government is in an Illnatured mood toward the Government of the United States and has recently withdrawn its Minister from Washington. It can hardly ask our Government to cooperate with it in the Genos project under the circumstances.

According to the reports from Ohio and Indiana, Dr. Jounson's classic definition of onts should be amended to read: "Oats are food for horses in England and for men in Scotland and for grasshoppers in the United States."

Do the Cherokee Indians desire to become American citizens and to make the Indian Territory a State of the Union? Do they favor the sale of the Outlet seconding to the terms of the act of Congress, which authorizes the payment of a liberal sum for it? Will they change their system of landholding, and provide for the allotment of lands in severalty Which of the three candidates for the office of Chief do they prefer-Bushynead, or Bengg, or MAYES? These are the questions to be decided at the election of to-morrow in the Cherokee Nation. They are all of importance to the Cherokees, and to a multitude of white people who are desirous of settling in the Inlian Territory. They will be decided ing to the best judgment of the Cherokee

The cable despatch that a "body of 200 pauper children have just been shipped from matron," ought to have told that these chiliren were shipped not to this country, but to Quebec, in accordance with a practice that has been in vogue for years. When they reach Canada they will be looked after by charitable societies there

Gangs of pauper children are not abliqued from England to the United States. They would not be permitted to land at any American port.

Did Henry Clay Swear!

From the Paris Kentuckian Cities. At the cirate reunion we incidentally quoted after Henry Clay, and made him use a severe expres Let me correct you. Colone!," said an elderly gentle man. "Mr. Clay never used edeb languare. The near est I ever heard him come to swearing was when told of a faithful old colored man who had come to Lexing ton without having the pass required of slaves. Ma Clay called at the jail and said: 'The devil,' on hearin he particulars. Harry Ward, however, remembere Mr. Clay's denunciation of a mean man as 'so damned neau he was rotten.' Other instances were remen have been in Mr. Clay's younger days he used severe anguage.

Two Views.

From the Jencellers' Circular,
Miss Emersonia Russell (from Beacon Hill—Don't
you think Mr. Bowless countenance would arrest the
wirelings of the interfor mechanism of a horologe 1
book thous Bout think it would stop a clock.

How It Is Done. From the Ecoch Bun ing - Spiggit is getting rich now.
Larkin - What's ise doing:

Running a dror store in Maine."

"But he can't legally sell liquor without a physician's

SOCIALIST PROPAGANDA IN ARMIES. an Alleged Danger to the Effetency o Some European Troops,

brothers in the army will not be analysed brothers in them down.

"As for the French army, the Socialist spirit is strong in it, as it is strong among the prolecariat of France. There is a Socialist propaganda in the Italian army, and the names of Garibaild and Mazzini are powerful there.

"It is hard to speak of a Socialist propaganda in the army of Russia, yet we hear olten of Nihilists among the officers or in the ranks, and of Nihilist plots in which the Czar's solities are engaged.

and of Alminst plots in which the Carrasol-diers are engaged.

"In certain contingencies the armies of Europe cannot be trusted by their masters, and if the general war that is dreaded should break out there will be revelations and revo-lutions of a kind that will astenish crowned heads and other people."

CITIZEN TRAIN TO THE RESCUE

He Has a Plan that Will Save Chicago's

Fair from a Flasco.

the Grand Central Station at 4 o'clock yester-

day afternoon. He had a Turkish fez on his

head, a red sash about his waist, and carried

a heavy gripsack, two rugs, and a huge white

'Chicago." he said, "couldn't rest until it

got the Fair. Now that it's got it, what is it

of being another Panama Canal fizzle, and if

the Fair goes down Chicago goes down with it.

discovered what it is, There's the Majestic-

I came over in her you remember, and for four days she made 500 miles a day. She's one-

ninth of a mile long. We'll take the Majestle

"Well, have you done anything?"
"Isn't the plan practical? Yes-well, it's

THE MAN WHO CAUGHT THE SHELLS.

Hts Story Confirmed by the Man Who

Fired Them, so There's on End of It.

From the Memphis Appeal Avalanche.

faithfully recorded the observations of Col. W.

The following from a gentleman on the other

the subject:

side should settle all doubts and differences on

I have just read Col. W. J. Crawford's account of how

distinctly remember sceing a man catch them as na-

rated in the Appendanthe of July 24. I am like

over a little tuing like that, and think it best simply to

COPYRIGHT.

What Will He Get Out of It?

To the Emitor of Tax Sux-Sir: To-day, after more

American Copyright law, It has been engineered, promoted, and triumphantly carried by the unflagging

est and patient faith of American authors Britis

authors who under the leadership to succession of

Thomas Hood, Charles Dickens, Charles Reade, and others, fought, scooled, swore, memorialized, peti-tioned and prayed everything and everybody in vain

for sixty years, may, if they choose to be caudid, ac-cept the law as the free gift, without consideration and

States. As a matter of fact, it is the authors of the

United States, with and, by certain concessions on the

part of their alleged enemies, the publishers, who have

drafted framed, amended, and approved the statute as it now stands. Lawyers stood sloof. Prior bills have

Leen drafted by legal counsel, carried to Congress and

gently wiped out of eight. This one, froward at by the lawyers, criticised from every legal point of view by the furist and the mactising attorney, has triumphant-

ly passed the House and the senate, has gained the Ex-

All questions of morality, of policy, of abstract justice are now at rest. Now and hereafter the well-

worn subject of international copyright is to be handled from new standpoints. The authors have done

their work, and have nothing more to say. The new law has now passed into the jurisdiction of the lawyers.

who had no part or lot in framing it and of the courts

o be treated just as all or any other legal and statutors questions, involving a question of dollars and cents or of bread and butter, are treated, not by the moral law,

but by the written law.

The question now is, what reward are American authors to receive for their labors. According to the columns of the English exchanges which have so far

reached these shores there is to be no let up to the

British abuse of which we have reter yet to my

knowledge lacked suppy. The American author will atili see his beloved countrymen called thieves and pirates in the English newspapers. Let us hope that he

will get his compensation out of "the increased stime lus to labor" of which we once heard so much, New York, July 39, Heart S. Ponter.

Austrians Sending Sugar to Galveston.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.-The Collector of Cus-

toms at Galveston. Tex., has been instructed

to assess duty on an expected importation of

Austrian sugar above No. 16 D. S. in color at the rate of six-tenths of one cent a pound, pending the receipt of author attive informa-tion by the Secretary of State in recard to the laws of Austria-Hungary and Germany on sugar bounties.

cutive approvat, and to day is the written in

than half a century of agitation, we have an Ang

give the facts in such cases. Yours truly, R. K. Bann, P. M., Second Ohio Volunteers.

When a reporter of the Appeal-Aralanche

Now, something must be done, and I've

boom. It was a boom for the Chicago Fair.

Citizen George Francis Train appeared at

That much-postponed period known as the Newport seas n has still existence only in In several of the armies of Europe the Sojournalistic imaginations, and in the peculiar cialist propaganda is now actively car led on, variety of raving stones said to be used by according to a lig Socialist of this city, who says: "It is often referred to with Pluto's realm. No great functions have materialized, and with the exception of alarm in the European papers, but they Frederi k Vanderbilt's ball on the 11th, Mrs. Wetmore's reception on the same day, and cannot find out much about it. It is secret work. It is an underground campaign in Mrs. James P. Kernochan's Japanese garden party yesterday, no dates have yet been fixed which the Socialists are engaged, and their object is to gain over as many soldiers as josfor innumerable entertainments ann unced weeks ago. Mrs. Townsend Burden's dance sible, so as to be ready for the time of trouble will probably take place on the 17th, although that is coming in Europe. It is imposcards have not yet been issued, and the Casino sible for soldiers to go to Socialist meetings. but they can be reached otherwise. The Britsubscription ball on the 19th. The list of patronesses for the latter are admirably well ish War Office has found this out within a short time; the German military authorities chosen, as they are almost without exception young and handsome women with a liberal provision of diamonds and good gowns. A large general reception is expected from Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, at which some novol and original attraction is promised.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

ish War Office has found this out within a short time; the German military authorities have known it for years, and the Italian Government is troubled about it.

"In England there are rectalist agents in the military ranks. They enlist is the regiments, and, in the course of their service, find opportunities of talking Socialist decrines very cautiously. They stir up discontent; they sheak against their officers when our duty, and, as the men all belong to the working classes, it is easy to raise their prejudices against the aristocracy. Socialist tracts and papers are not into the barracks and garrisons somebow, and are often read quietly at high, and are very exciting, for they take the side of the becore orders from which the army is recruited, and defend the workingmen and women who are the fathers and mothers of the redecats. The propaganda has wen more success than outsiders know of, and there is disaffection in the British army that will yet keep the men from fighting against their own brothers.

"In the German army the Socialist propaganda is pervasive, and every soldier in it knows about socialism. The elections of the last few years have shown that there are millions of Socialist workingmen in Germany, and that they are able to hold a majority of the votes in a good many places. The conscription puts these Socialists into the military ranks, which are steaming with socialism, as the young Kaiserknows and as illamatek could tell. When the workingmen of Germany get roady for the uprising that is pretty sure to be heard of before the end of this century, their brothers in the army will not be anxious to put them down.

"As for the Urench army, the Socialist spirit This fashion of providing special enteriain. ments other than conversation, feasting, and dancing when a hostess summons her friends to an afternoon reception or 5 o'clock ten, is carried to greater lengths in London than it was in New York last winter. Bureaus are established there to supply drawing room or garden party performers, who are generally skirt dancers, singers in fancy costumes, choirs from remote countries, such as India and Africa, and of late the great card has been the trumpeting lady," who is not in the least elephantine, but simply an accomplished in a tator of the cornet and other bra a lastruments. She has completely eclipsed the brigade of whistiers so fashionable last year, but now relegated to a back seat.

A still newer fad is exhibitions in which flaures produced by the human voice are thrown upon a glass screen. Very few people know that the tones of the voice can make themselves visible in this way, and it will be curious to note whether the eye and the ear are in touch and if harmonious tones will be more pleasing to the eye than harsh, abrupt ones. A writer in an English journal says that the American voice produce stronger but less graceful figures than the English, and instances the Duchess of Manchester, whose voice when thrown upon the prepared glass manifested itself in awkward and ugly lines, while an English lady who was present cast vocal figures that resembled air plants and seaweed. Perhaps it may be something of this kind that Mrs. Fish has in preparation. At any rate, if the discovery proves suc-

cessful it will soon find its way over here.

The Casino dances are coming prominently forward, and the last two have seen many pretty women and several fresh Worth goves Mrs. J. B. Roche, who temporarily emerced from the seclusion of her New London retreat. held a little court in the gallery of the theatre on Monday night, assisted by Mrs. Cooper Howitt and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish. It is unnecessary to say that the whole constellation of Newport's eligibles and agreeables took a unward course on that occasion. Down below Mrs. Ladenburg was charming as usual in going to do with it? The Fair is on the point green silk and pink roses. Miss Tooker. oatremely chie in gold-cotored satin and Mrs. Paran Stevens looked better than she has done for years in a Worth creation of delicate lilac It is impossible fully to chronicle the long list of dinners and luncheons with which New port fashionables regale themselves day after ninth of a mile long. We'll take the Majestic and make the tour of the world in forty days, it can be done. We'll go from he'e to Genoa or Naples to Port Said, through the Red Sea to Aden, to Singapore, Hong Kong, Yokohama, Puget Sound Omaha, and thence to this city. It will cost only \$500 ench-\$12 a day-to no round the world in forty days. It will be mainly by water, but four-fifths of the world is water. Four-fifths of you and me is water. Look at the beople who will go-Senators, Representatives in Congresa, representatives of all the live newspapers—the brains of the country. Everywhere, they will boom the Chicago Fair. The whole world will know of it and be eager to take an interest in it. The Majestic itself will be a magnificent exhibit." day. But for the excellent quality of the nir. and the out-of-door life that comes in before and after these feasts, an indefinite number of liver and stomach troubles would inevitably be the result. As it is, one waits to know how far the brain is sympathetic with the palate, and how many bright, original speeches emanate from these banquets, where flowers, music, and fair women charm the senses.

Bar Harbor is nothing if not intellectual and esthetic. Already an amateur play is in processe of rehearsal, which promises to be eminently successful. The Misses Hunt of Washington, who inherit a great deal of musical and artistic talent from their father. exhibit."

"But, Cltizen," asked the reporter, "is not the Majeatic an English steamer?"

"Yes; but that will be England's contribution to the Fair," was the Cltizen's reply.

"Have you entered into any negotiations with the White Star neople?"

Negotiations!" exclaimed the Citizen, "I never negotiate; I do."

"Well, have you done anything?" the celebrated artist, are both to appear, and Mrs. Burton Harrison will probably be there in time to give it the finishing touches 'School," always a taking and popular play, has been selected, and to Mrs. Whelan of Philadelphia, Mr. Robert Lee Monell, Mr. A. C. Barney, and Mr. Stevens of Washington the principal parts have been assigned.

Bar Harbor's brigade of bachelors has come nobly to the front this year. Mr Lispenson Stewart is to have a ball as soon as he recovers from his late accident; and the Turkish Minister. Mavroyent Bey, was a charming host at a large water party given by him a few days since. Mr. W. S. Gurneo has already organized J. Crawford a few days ago, there were those who believed that there was exaggeration and and the pretty yacht of Mr. John J. Emery extravagance in the Colonel's statements. takes out a party of young and festive youths and maldens several times a week. Mr. George Vanderbilt, though supposed to be im pervious to social or femining attractions, always does his part toward the gayeties of the he caught the shells at Chickamauga, and wish to say that he is the man I have been looking for ever since the war, as I am the Yankee that fired the shells, and Mt. Desert season. He and his mother have It is said that 'Mrs. Vanderbitt has engaged Theodore John's orchestra for a large musica reception to be given soon after the arrival of Mrs. William D. Sloane and her daughters from Lenox. Take it for all in all, society at Bar Harbor, which is always singularly free from parade and pretension, is enjoying Itself more, thus far, than Newport's moving pano-THE AUTHOR AND HIS INTERNATIONAL rams of wealth, beauty, and luxury.

The seaside colonies on Long Island's southern shore, from Rockaway and Cedarhurst through Bellport, Islip. Babylon, and Bay Shore to the Hamptons, Quoque, and Shinnecock, are all made up of well-known New York people. Of these Southampton rises into most importance as a summer watering place. It has passed from its earlier stage of primitive boarding houses into a village of benefity dwellings and cottages—has its Casino and its music hall, us balls, germans, and tourns. ments, and, above all, its unrivaled climate and bathing beach. Nowhere else except. perhaps, at Narragansett, is the bathing hour made the great attraction of the day. The swimmers number all the prettiest girls in the place. Miss Shippen and Miss Bogert being the most accomplished water nymphs, and wearing the most pic-turesque costumes. Mrs. J. Hampden Robb gave a pretty cotillon during tournament week, and the Casino ball, at the close of the tournament, was a very successful affair. Miss Beatrice Chapman was the belle, and looked even prettier than usual in white and pink. Miss Elsie Stevens and Mr. Valentine G. Hall, the champion victor of the tournament, led the cotillon, in which Miss Florence Westevelt in white and green. Miss Robb in white. Miss Betts, Miss Barry, Miss Schleffelin, and Miss

Duer were among the dancers. It was said in former times that l'aris was the place to which all good Americans go when they die. Judging from the accounts we read of them in these days, it looks as if they would prefer to drive through Paradise on a four-inhand. Scarcely is the conching season over in Paris when it opens again in Homburg and Frankfort, Mr. and Mrs. Wilds Travers, Mr. and Mrs. Hollis Hunnewell, Miss Maud Lorillard, the handsome young daughter of Mrs. Pierre Lerillard, and Mr. Philip Lydig were among those who were booked for the Rapid's first trin. Lendon journals still teem with descriptions of the court functions brought about by the Kaiser's visit, in which Americans, as usual, played a conspicuous part.

Mrs. Bradley Martin is mentioned in comm n with two British peeresses as being in deadly partl of being killed by the weight of her levels, and Mrs. Ronalds entertained in her opera box on the night of the Emperor s state visit a party in which were peers, ambasandors and even royalties. One of her guests is salito have worn a "poultice sash smeared with diamonds." which may have been artistic and becoming, but would hardly recommend

itself to American women by its name. The Western beauties who have appeared in London this season and now are at the German watering places threaten seriously the aurels of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis bye each furnished one or more strikingir some girls, and Detroit lays claim to the Mile Green who attracted the German Em-

An Euglish Joke. from the Liverpool Corn Trade News

The United States is still in doubt as to what flower should be adonted as an appropriate national emiliem. A semeble: on the subject electronity appeals for maize plant; better known as Indian orn. Why not get a gardener—any workingman could do 11—10 produce by grafting hadding, or some other well-known means, a new flower which should be a combination of the rose, the shamrock, the thistie, and the Indian corn flower, and call it the amairing bloomer?

That parent of evil, habitual constipation—the surest remedy is Dr. D. Jayne's small, sugar-coated Sanative Phila. Non nauscating and painters—acr. "That's all right. He a got a doctor for a silent part-